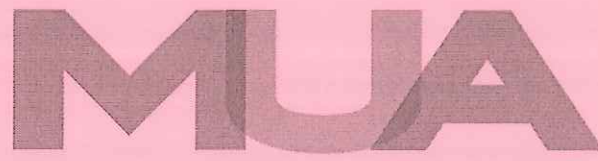


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CERTIFICATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

CERTIFICATE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY

**CIR 104: POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**

**DATE: 9<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2018**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 70**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **FOUR** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 MARKS** and the rest carry **10 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

**QUESTION 1**

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

**HEGEMONY AND STABILITY**

The distribution of power, especially military power, is a key element of world power. The post September 11 world is dominated by U.S. power more than at any other time, and the United States appears much more willing to use its power internationally than it has in recent years. The international system has become unipolar.

This U.S. hegemony is not a departure but an extension of the evolving world order that had evolved in the 1990s. Before September 11, U.S. military spending was already equal to the rest of the great powers combined, and U.S. forces enjoyed technological superiority over all other armies in the world. The United States won wars not only in Afghanistan (late 2001), but also Kosovo (1999) and Kuwait (1991)-forcing hostile armies off contested territory in each case-with extremely low U.S. casualties (and relatively low civilian casualties).

Although allies have helped in these efforts, the U.S. played the central role and would have carried out the military operations alone had it needed to.

Hegemonic stability theory predicts that a strong hegemonic power will increase stability and peace in the world order. This seemed to be true after world war II when United States was similarly dominant, and during the 19<sup>th</sup> century when Britain dominated. Of course, the prospect that a self-interested United States could impose its will on others without restraint makes other powers nervous. But the theory is that the United States as a great trading power has a strong interest in a stable and peaceful International system where participants play by the rules. Ultimately, U.S. promotion of such a world order is also in other countries' interested.

Thus, if you think U.S. interests coincide with those of the rest of the world, you will look forward to the pacifying effects of the new hegemony.



(Case Study extracted from International Relations, 5<sup>th</sup> edition, Joshua S. Goldstein, 2003)

**Required:**

- a) Citing the case Study above explain the role of hegemony. (10 marks)
- b) Citing the case study above define the hegemonic stability theory.  
(10 marks)
- c) Assess whether having a hegemonic state means stability of states.  
(10 marks)

**QUESTION 2**

- a) Compare and contrast the different political philosophies of Hobbes and Locke. (5 Marks)
- b) Assess how these philosophies identified in (a) above are implemented in present day political systems and policy making. (5 Marks)

**QUESTION 3**

- a) Discuss the importance of voting in a democracy. (5 Marks)
- b) Outline the difference between a democracy and republic (5 Marks)

**QUESTION 4**

- a) Distinguish between 'Confederation' and Federation (5 Marks)
- b) Write short notes on the following: (5 marks each)
  - i. Civil society
  - ii. Public opinion

**QUESTION 5**

- a) Explain the role of political science in a society. (5 Marks)
- b) Define two of the following political systems: (5 Marks each)
  - i. Autocracy
  - ii. oligarchy
  - iii. Theocracy

iv. Democracy

**QUESTION 6**

- a) Define globalisation. **(2 Marks)**
- b) Evaluate the case for opposing globalisation. **(8 Marks)**